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Wellesley, Mass.

# Wellesley College News

VOL XXXVI — WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 19, 1928 — No. 14

## Quad Houses Have Been Named for Miss Hazard

The quadrangle has been christened. A new bronze tablet has been placed in the cloister bearing the words:

THE HAZARD QUADRANGLE
named for
Caroline Hazard
President of the College
(1899-1910)

Pomeroy Hall built 1904
Cazenove Hall built 1905
Beebe Hall built 1908
Shafer Hall built 1909

J. A. Schweinfurth, architect.

In the summer of 1903, three architects were preparing competitive plans for the group of buildings on the plateau site. The plans, presented anonymously September 1, were judged and those of Mr. Schweinfurth were chosen. Pomeroy, a bequest from the Pomeroy estate, was completed first. A few months later Cazenove, "so called in honor of one who will not permit her name to be more definitely used" was finished. Miss Hazard says of these two in her President's Report for 1905:

"The first of the new dormitories, Pomeroy Hall, was ready for occupancy at the beginning of the college year, and has proved in every way a delightful and comfortable house. A few improvements even upon this house were made in Cazenove, the second hall, which was opened in January. In Cazenove we have omitted thresholds entirely so that the floors can be very easily cleaned. The system of ventilation also has been slightly improved from that in Pomeroy, making it very perfect. The spacious parlors in the halls are proving delightful and attractive rooms, with their nineteen-foot ceiling and large floor space. Neither of these parlors is furnished

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## New Building Corner Stone Laid in Informal Ceremony

Very informally, on Wednesday, January 11, the corner stone of New Stone Hall was laid. Miss Pendleton conducted the ceremony before a small group, including Miss Tufts, a representative of the trustees, members of the alumnae Association, and the four class presidents. Using the silver trowel employed in 1915 for Tower Court and, for every building since then, Miss Pendleton, with the aid of Harriet Hardy, sealed the stone. The ceremony closed with a prayer.

In this corner stone was placed the Bible removed from that of Stone Hall, the flyleaf inscribed by a nephew of Mrs. Stone. Various current publications were also included; a college directory, catalogue, the last Alumnae Magazine, the Boston Herald for that day, postcards of Stone Hall, a photograph of the Stone Hall fire, the latest issue of the NEWS, and the issue of March 10 last year, which contained an account of the fire.

The new building will be in two units, connected by one kitchen. One unit will be named Stone Hall, the other, Olive Davis Hall. Miss Davis graduated from Wellesley in 1886, and after teaching in Rochester, N. Y., came back in 1900 as head of Wilder, which was newly opened. Her responsibilities increased until she was made Director of Halls of Residence in 1904. She resigned in 1917 and died in '20.

The money being used for this building includes the $350,000 given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and about $100,000 from the bequest of Miss Davis.

## In Need of Modern Tools

*No, Wellesley is not a business nor a vocational institution. But, many arguments could be produced in favor of a course in typing and shorthand to be used after college as a tool in applying whatever we have learned. These arguments may be found on Page 4. The immediate objection, When and how, is all we attempt to answer. The second semester of senior year; because the alternates are: (1) spending all summer after graduation, either learning it, or brushing up. (2) Any employer demands finished efficiency. How? by paying an extra sum for tuition to be determined by the college. How protect Wellesley as a liberal arts college? Allow no credits for the course.*

*Q. E. D.*

## Harvard Students Are Hosts To Wellesley Liberal Club

At the invitation of the Harvard Liberal Club, seven of the members of the Wellesley Liberal Club went to Cambridge on Friday afternoon, January thirteenth, to hear Dr. Henry Crane of Malden, Mass., speak on "Democracy Defined." Stressing the fact that the term is admittedly impossible of definition, Dr. Crane yet offered his own attempt: "Democracy is that force of feeling and opinion operating within the people, enabling the majority of them to get what they want by organization and to make that secure by laws which are just and equal." He then proceeded to justify the various factors in that statement and explain why he considered them essential.

In using the word "force" we confess our ignorance of the actual nature of a thing; the word is a vague generic one defined only by showing how it operates. The force to which Dr. Crane referred, he said was not a way of voting nor a political technique, for the outward form is unessential, as may be demonstrated by comparing the relative democracy of England and America. The word "democracy" itself, by its suffix, indicates a force as distinguished from an "ism," which is usually a man-made theory. Democracy believes in progress through conservation of values and the purging of faults, rather than in scrapping the whole because it is imperfect; its emphasis is on a questing spirit rather than upon dogmatic technique which characterizes the "isms."

### Democrat Interested In People

By using the words "feeling and opinion" in his definition Dr. Crane wished to stress the fact that the force operates within us and is not objective. Instead of gloating in a monopoly of privileges, the one possessed of a spirit truly democratic feels uncomfortable unless they are shared. The interest of a democrat lies in people rather than in terms, and involves the basic belief that the people as a whole in the long run function better than any one group or faction. This creed cannot be logically proved, for it requires a degree of faith, but on the other hand, said Dr. Crane, neither can you prove it untrue.

The phrase "operating within the people" is necessary in the definition as a reminder that thoughts and beliefs cannot be coërced. Opinions, like dynamite, become more explosive when suppressed. Dr. Crane is a believer in the utmost freedom of speech because the best disinfectant for diseased ideas is the air."

Taking up the words "to get what

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## COMING EVENTS

The Mathematics Club will hold its next meeting at Agora, Friday evening, January 27. Under the club's new ruling sophomore members will be taken in at this time instead of waiting until after Mid-Years. In addition there will be an outside speaker, Mr. Raymond Morley of the Worcester Polytechnical Institute.

Miss Lillian A. Quinn, who is to lecture on Social Work on Monday, January 23rd, is Director of the Joint Vocational Service for Social Workers and Public Health Nurses, of New York City. This organization gives vocational information and advice, and placement service, in these fields, the work being carried on under the auspices of the two professional groups of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the American Association of Social Workers. From her post as director, Miss Quinn is acquainted with the whole field, and should especially interest those who wish to know the best way to enter the field of Social Work.

On Tuesday, January 24, at 3:40, William Armes Fisher is to read a paper entitled *What Is Music?* to the members of Course 206 in the Department of Music. Because many people outside of the course have asked if they might attend the lecture, the invitation is being extended to all members of the College. The reading will take place in Billings Hall.

## TWO COLLEGES TO SING IN UNUSUAL PROGRAM

The program which the Wellesley College Chorus has received from Amherst fits amazingly well with the selections Wellesley had already chosen, including as does Wellesley's program compositions of the English Madrigal School and one from the 16th century writer, Lassus. By a coincidence both Colleges are singing the *Finale* from the same Sullivan opera, and these have been placed together on the program. A feature of the evening will be the singing of the Gallus *Haec Dies* which was given in the Chapel earlier in the year as an antiphonal between choirs in the balcony and in the choir loft. Dancing will follow the concert.

1. *Jerusalem* — Parry
   Amherst and Wellesley
2. *Hodie Christus natus est* / *Tenebrae factae sunt* — Palestrina (1525-1594)
   *Haec Dies* — Gallus (1500-1591)
   Wellesley
3. *Now is the month of Maying* — Morley (1545-1604)
   *Matona, lovely maiden* — Lassus (1532-1594)
   *Broken Melody* — Sibelius
   Amherst
4. *Some Men Desire Spouses* — Weelkes (1577-1623)
   *I go before, my darling* — Morley
   *Strike it up, Tabor* — Weelkes
   Wellesley
5. Four *"Liebeslieder"* — Brahms
   Wellesley
6. Piano solo: *Impromptu in F sharp major* — Chopin
   Miss Marion Fuller
7. Amherst Quartet
8. *"Standin' in the need o' prayer"* — Redick
   *Finale from the "Gondoliers"* — Sullivan
   Amherst
9. *Finale from the "Gondoliers"* — Sullivan
   Wellesley

## Labor Worker to Speak On Women in Industry

An uncommonly interesting woman comes to Wellesley on January 24. We like to think that the story of Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, is a typically American one. Born in a little village in Sweden, she landed at Ellis Island as an immigrant at the age of sixteen. After a year spent in domestic service, she went to work in a shoe factory. Eighteen years of experience as a factory operative gave her intimate first-hand knowledge of the life of industrial working women in all its aspects; and with this equipment, as organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and later for the Women's Trade Union League, she travelled all over the United States organizing working women for their own protection. She is one of the few women who deal with the leaders of the American union movement on terms of absolute equality.

With the outbreak of the war, the government requisitioned her services, and in 1919 she was made Chief of the Women's Bureau, which is responsible for investigation and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the eight and a half millions of women workers gainfully employed. In order that this governmental frill might not be too expensive, Congress in establishing the Bureau put a limit of $2,000 on all salaries outside those of the Chief and her first assistant, a limit maintained down to 1924. In the face of this niggardly policy, Miss Anderson successfully organized the Bureau, and its investigations have already issued in a long and rapidly growing series of interesting reports, which may be consulted in the Economics Room of the Library. A strong believer in the necessity of labor organization and enlightened social legislation for the protection of women in industry, not only does Miss Anderson hold a distinguished position in the government service, but she is interesting to college women as an outstanding example of solid accomplishment in fields as yet little occupied by women. She will speak on "Women in Industry" in Alumnae Hall at eight o'clock on Tuesday, January 24, under the auspices of the Department of Economics and Sociology.

## Pool Your Efforts

The Slattery Shop has offered the college a chance to win $100 towards its coveted swimming pool. If one hundred "Glen Bogie" frocks are sold between Saturday, January 14, and Saturday, January 21, the purse is ours. Some Wellesley girls will model in these dresses on campus during the week and will also sell them at Slattery's. The dresses are decidedly attractive and need no such lozenge to merit their sale. Were this not enough, silk scarfs are tantalizingly offered with each purchased Glen Bogie.

Since November, when the agitation first became widespread, the Swimming Pool fund has reached $1300, including the Field Day receipts. With previous amounts, this totals about $5000; enough to make each extra hundred beckon intriguingly. Incidentally, there is a rumor about that there is to be a campaign in the spring. A hint to the wise; proprotion your enthusiasm to your purse, for as you rave so will you be called upon. In the meantime, you can help by adding a Glen Bogie to the spring wardrobe list, and perhaps sooner than might now be expected you'll be adding a bathing suit.

## ALUMNAE REVIVING TRADITION NIGHT

### Faculty Will Wax Dramatic and Act "Man Who Married A Dumb Wife"

### AT ALUMNAE TOMORROW

With delightful irregularity "Tradition Night" has been held since the first one in 1910. Someone wrote of the 1915 meeting, "the Barn was so full that it would have been absolutely impossible for one more smallest freshman to have crowded in." The Barn saw one more Tradition meeting in 1922, and then came the first in Alumnae Hall, October, 1924.

What *is* Tradition Night? Is *it* a Tradition? And just what do we mean by Tradition anyway?

Let's begin with the last question. *We* mean the customs that have made Wellesley just a little different from every other college. Some of them are delightfully absurd, some filled with loveliness, but they have all contributed to the making of our individuality as a college. Only sometimes they are lost or circumstance blots them out, and then, not knowing them, we lose some of the heritage that is rightfully ours—our connection with a past that is charmingly witty and gay and frivolous as well as seriously intent upon succeeding in that amazing "experiment," the higher education of women.

### Old Wellesley Traditions

Tree Day is a Tradition—perhaps our loveliest and most unique—but passing on the spade is all that is left of the original ceremony. Do you know how it used to be done? And who among you except the genuine bred-in-the-bone Wellesley granddaughters know about the genuine

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Gay's Work on Exhibition To Commemorate His Opera

An exhibition of the works of John Gay to commemorate the first production of *The Beggar's Opera* on January 29, 1728, is being held in the Exhibition Hall of the Wellesley College Library, in the case near the Brooks Room. This opera was produced by Manager Rich at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and its success was so complete as to give rise to the saying that it made "Rich gay and Gay rich."

*The Beggar's Opera* holds a unique position in the history of the English stage in that it is the only opera which has been revived at intervals over a long period of years, and audiences still take a keen delight in it, as they did when it was first presented.

There are two notable items in this exhibition. Two large folio volumes of Gay's *Poems on Several Occasions*, published in 1720, are presentation copies from John Gay to Elijah Fenton, who assisted Pope in his translation of the Odyssey. Volume I has the inscription, "E. Fenton dedit Auctor." The first volume of Gay's *Fables*, published in 1727, is one of the scarcest books in the English language, there having been only twenty-five copies printed, a dozen of which were for "ye Royal libraries." The copy from our Treasure Room belonged to John Gay and has his bookplate. All the books in this exhibition are from the Collection of Early and Rare Editions of the English Poets, presented by Professor George Herbert Palmer in memory of Alice Freeman Palmer.

*L. W.*

## "SOLID SOUTH" MAY PROVE TO BE SCENE OF SMITH TRIUMPH

The Democratic National Convention of 1928 will take place in Texas,—the first time since 1860 for a convention to be held in the real South. The city of Houston has won the distinction for Texas through its bid of $230,000 against San Francisco's bid of $200,000.

Democratic delegates are going to the convention, which is to begin on June 26, with the feeling that Governor Smith will have an actual majority at the opening, unless the dry party can find a strong candidate to oppose him. Senator Reed of Missouri and Governor Ritchie of Maryland, although pushed at first, seem now to have dropped into the background.

Great suspense was felt in Democratic circles until the outcome of events at the big Jackson Day Dinner was made public; supporters of Al Smith had no small cause for worry when it was known that William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and candidate against Governor Smith at the 1924 Convention, had refused to promise to refrain from such comment on the Smith candidacy as might well disturb the tranquil nature of the session.

The dinner, which had been intended as a "harmony" dinner, can now go down in history as such, thanks to Mr. McAdoo's having confined himself, despite his antipathy for the wets and any candidate wearing a wet label, to remarks which were "harmless to harmony."

Governor Smith, about whose person the sentiments of the gathering necessarily centered, was himself forced to remain at his post in New York, but in a letter to the chairman of the committee, he declared it his purpose to favor the greatest degree of local self-government by the states with a minimum of interference by the Federal government with local affairs. The platform, he felt, should be drafted as early as possible, with the application of the fundamental principles of Jeffersonian democracy to the smallest details.

Mr. McAdoo urged that the party endeavor to be "true to Jackson." He sees victory ahead for the Democrats, if Andrew Jackson's spirit can only come back to fire the delegates with his dogged determination.

He told the story of Jackson's old and devoted negro body-servant, who was asked by a neighbor, "Where has the General gone—to heaven or to hell?" He replied, "I doan know, Suh, whar the Gen'ral done gone; but I know dis much, dat if he wanted to go to hebben, all hell couldn't stop him."

## ALUMNAE REVIVING TRADITION NIGHT

(Continued from Page I, Col. 5)

thrills of Forensic Burning with its eerie ghost parade, or about scrubbing the Backwoodsman, or about the strenuous process of "going through Harriet," or about a host of other dear delightful things that used to be done, so earnestly or so hilariously, as those hosts of Wellesley girls who are now more-or-less staid Alumnae marched down through the College years?

It is these same Alumnae who, holding dear their memories because they were all a part of making Wellesley, want to pass them on to you. So they are making, they hope, a Tradition by planning to hold Tradition Night once in three years. The Alumnae Association is hostess and mistress of ceremonies—and don't forget that you will soon be a member of that august body yourself. We guarantee that you will find it, among other pleasant things, an especially handy sort of mattress to ease the jar when Commencement pushes you off the edge of College into the Wide, Wide World.

And now we have left just the question we started with—what is this Tradition Night going to be like? Well, Mrs. Hazel Hunnewell MacDonald '11, who is chairman of the particular committee of the Alumnae Association which concerns itself with making Alumnae present and Alumnae future acquainted with each other, has arranged that your evening of enlightenment shall not be painfully serious. She has asked Miss Margaret Merrill, a distinguished alumna whom we are proud to submit as a sample, to tell you a few of the things that you ought to know in order to be a real thoroughgoing Wellesley woman. And in addition she has actually been successful in reviving one of the most joyously beloved "traditions" of all time, which used to be breathlessly awaited under the title of Faculty Barnswallows. She has secured the coöperation of Miss Alice I. Perry Wood as Impressario, and her peerless company of Alumnae-Faculty Thespians, who will offer a dramatic interlude, *The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife*, that will delight you by its gaiety and its cleverness.

Let nothing interfere with your presence in Alumnae Hall on Friday evening, January 20th. You will never cease to regret it if you are not there, we assure you. And if there is any doubt in your mind about it, we recommend that *this* time you "Ask Mom—She Knows."

*M. W. P.*

## MAUDE ROYDEN'S TALK STRANGE MIXTURE OF FEAR AND FAITH

Maude Royden, one of England's most gifted women, and at present head of the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, London, made the address in chapel on Sunday morning, January 15, before a large audience that included not only the student body but also a large number of townspeople. The speaker took her text from the fifteenth chapter of Mark. "And Pilate said unto them, "Why, what evil hath he done? But they cried out exceedingly, Crucify him!"

The history of the Jewish people, said Miss Royden, has been an expiation for this awful mistake, an atonement written in blood. The world still talks of Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his master, of Peter who denied him thrice, with so evident a negation, and of the people who, without mercy, preferred to save Barrabas who was after all a murderer, and to crucify the one whose life was stainless. Students the world over have sought to explain why the Jewish people should be following Christ and idolizing him, and, in a day or even less should turn against him and seek his destruction. There are, of course, several explanations for the sudden change. The Jewish thought had been directed for a long time toward the hope of a Messiah to come, a military leader who would make of Palestine a nation among nations, and might indeed crush mighty Rome. When Jesus so emphatically ruined their hopes, in the bitterness of their disappointment, the people turned against him. Another explanation lies in the envy and jealousy of the priests who sought his downfall. Or perhaps the entire thing might have been averted had it not been for lack of moral courage on the part of Pontius Pilate.

### Cannot Pay The Price

Although these reasons may hold, there is a deeper significance, a truer explanation that underlies not only the death of Jesus, but of all prophets. Jesus at first found an amazing response. He brought to the people a message of love and hope, painting for them a picture of a kingdom far more wonderful than they had dreamed of. He worked miracles of healing. To be near him was to be purified, to be given new life. And then suddenly he began to say terrifying things about this kingdom. "The kingdom of Heaven is like unto a man, that is a merchant seeking goodly pearls; and having found one pearl of great price, he went and sold all that he had and bought it." To be a disciple of Christ, one must give up everything, life itself. Few understood him. It was easy enough to listen to tales of a wondrous kingdom, but this new tone frightened the people. The cost that must be paid was too great. They wanted the kingdom but could not pay the price, and their growing resentment toward the one who had disturbed their lives, until then peaceful enough, turned to hatred.

### Wish Jesus Had Not Come

We are little different from those people. We all desire something more that religion alone can add to our already rich and prosperous lives. Yet few have the moral courage to pay the cost and sometimes we wish we had never heard of Jesus. Still, in spite of ourselves, we cannot forget him. Christ on the cross knew he had won, knew that men, having once seen him, could never entirely thrust him from their minds. In us is something noble, something of Christ which belongs to him so entirely that we can never forget him. It is Christ who gives us courage to face life. It is his power of love that recreates us in his own image. We must not seek to escape Christ, but rather find and follow him.

## HARVARD STUDENTS ARE HOSTS TO WELLESLEY LIBERAL CLUB

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2)

they want" next, Dr. Crane showed that only by making one's own mistakes can one ever learn to grow. Of course, it is the "majority" whose interests must be consulted, since no system devised for a group could ever operate so as always to satisfy each individual. The minority, however, should in every case have freedom of speech and the right to attempt to convince others of their ideas. Two principles are fundamental to a democracy: the minority must be heard; and the majority must be obeyed.

### Laws Needed For Progress

"Organization" is necessary in a democracy, for all small organizations are merely preparatory for the day when each man will fully feel his own responsibilities. Finally, in dealing with the necessity for laws, Dr. Crane stated that their aim is not to legislate morality but to try to keep people from slipping back. All progress is rhythmic, involving an alternate thrust forward during which a peak is attained; in this period the people pass laws to try to hold themselves on that peak during the subsequent period of relapse. This is the method which has been evolved by society in an effort to safeguard progress. Obedience to the law, said Dr. Crane in conclusion, is the religion of democracy, for unless you obey the laws you not only block progress but vitiate any fair attempt to ascertain the justice of a specific law.

Following the talk, the Wellesley group had dinner at the Harvard organization's clubhouse, situated on Winthrop Street. The Harvard Liberal Club has been in operation since 1918 and has owned the house since 1922. There was during the evening general discussion of several topics of interest to both organizations.

*Helen Franc,*
President of Liberal Club.

## QUAD HOUSES HAVE BEEN NAMED FOR MISS HAZARD

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

as yet; but even as they are, with their fine windows and beautiful proportions, they make pleasant gathering places for the students."

In 1908, through the generosity of Miss Alice G. Beebe, a graduate of the class of 1896, Beebe was erected, and in the following year Shafer, named in memory of President Shafer, was opened.

Miss Hazard was extremely interested in the buildings. She considered them one of the big things accomplished during her administration. It is but natural that they be named in her honor.

## MR. MARKHAM'S DEBTORS

Will the students who owe Mr. Markham for the autographed poems please pay Miss Balderston at once? The money may be left at Shafer.


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## MILLION PEOPLE UNEMPLOYED FOR SEVEN YEARS IN BRITAIN

On the evening of January 16, Mr. Rennie Smith spoke in Billings Hall on the question "Is Britain Played Out?" In introducing the speaker, Miss Donnan referred to his visit to the college in May, 1926, the time of the British Coal Strike. Mr. Smith was a student of Economics and Politics at the University of London and is now a Labor Party Member of Parliament.

Mr. Smith first considered the industrial aspect of British life. The 1926 conflict did not solve, but served to intensify, the problems of England. For seven years, that country has had one million unemployed, and from two to three million without full week's work. Forty to fifty per cent of British capital power now lies idle, because, if the system were allowed to run on full time, the products could not be sold. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, England began to grow into the leading manufacturing, exporting, and importing country, with monopoly conditions. When we realize that in one generation those conditions of monopoly disappeared, we have a key to the present situation.

Since 1914, when America was called upon to meet the needs of the world in commodities, she has been the leading industrial country. Great Britain found another world to deal with. She had acquired the habit of thinking that the world market was hers. She was dependent on selling to the rest of the world, and the market was gone.

One step, according to Mr. Smith, in the direction of solving this problem is that the British are becoming conscious of it. They are trying to deal with it, but it is an international problem. In attempting to handle this situation, Britain is recognizing the existence of the commonwealth of nations of which it is a part. By relating itself to these nations, and through scientific study working out a policy of Empire development, England may reach the solution of her problem. An equal distribution of population over the empire may even suggest an adjustment.

Another approach to the industrial problem in England is through criticism of the private enterprise technique by which this civilization has been built up. A development of public rather than private enterprise, thinking in national instead of personal terms, is shown to be favorably looked upon by the nation in the Royal Commission Reports. Public control would be applied to the mining industry, the railways, water supply, and all such matters. Workers, employees, and all parties are taking up this possibility vigorously.

Turning next to the political life of Britain, Mr. Smith said that the term, the British Commonwealth of Nations, represented a seriously considered political ideal, and a statement of fact. The political ideal of self-government has been established in all parts of the Empire, and each nation enjoys it as fully as the mother country. In 1918 a promise of freedom was made to India as soon as that country, so internally divided, should be ready to receive it. A commission is now on the way to India to meet with representatives to decide the next step in this advance. Mr. Smith does not expect that the nations in the British Empire will separate, but that they will be bound to one another by a greater than political bond. They will stay together because they want to.

Mr. Smith pointed out that, being the logical continuation of the Liberal Party, the Labor Party is capable of the great task before it. America may help in working out British problems by standing by the principles adopted at the time of the war. The experiment on the part of England is held up because Europe does not know what America will do.

## CAMPUS CRITIC

### PRINCE POTEMKIN

It is not easy to criticise a foreign picture, especially when that picture is merely the relation of events as they actually happened, thus prohibiting discussion of plot, which is the greatest resource of the critic. From an American point of view, *The Armored Cruiser Prince Potemkin* has one great fault that completely overshadows the good points. It is so detailed that after an hour one feels that he has seen fifteen minutes of picture run slow-motion to cover the alloted time.

The educational value, however, is great. The story gives the recently discovered facts about the Russian Revolution of June, 1905. The crew of the *Prince Potemkin*, miserably treated and forced to eat wormy meat, mutiny. The people of the village of Odessa sympathise with them and send them provisions, whereupon they are massacred by the Cossacks. That it was called a revolution is revealing.

There are some very picturesque scenes. A sailor's life and to a certain extent that of Russian villagers were well shown. The scene of the massacre was superb. Here at least the detail came in well for the acting was in most cases splendid, and many of the incidents were stirring in their tragedy.

We wonder, however, why the further history of the sailors, given us in an afterword, was not filmed. We need have been shown only one or two representative gobs sleeping or registering dissatisfaction, instead of the entire crew in turn, and the time gained could have shown promise made and broken by the Tzar's officials. It would have been more interesting.

*V. A. B. '30*

### FREDERICK K. DETWILLER

The Art Musuem is showing an exhibit of etchings, watercolors, and oils, by Mr. Frederick K. Detwiller. The exhibition is not very impressive, but it is pleasant and sometimes interesting. The oils seem to us rather ordinary in composition and subject but with unobtrusively pleasing color. We have always felt that it takes a really good artist to do more than make a slight "sketch or study for a picture" in oils. With the same amount of skill better effects may be obtained in the lighter media. This is true in Mr. Detwiller's case.

The watercolors are simple and fresh, with a certain richness of color that is to be expected in this medium. The sea shore scenes have a vigor and spontaneity that the oils do not touch.

The most interesting part of the exhibit is the series of plates showing the development of an aquatint etching from the first watercolor sketch for its composition through the transfer, monocrome sketch for values, and several stages of the plate itself. A number of other aquatint etchings are also of interest. The wooden shipyard series makes good use of curious repeating shapes, while *Building the Nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine* has a fine architectural quality with its heavy central mass. To us this is the most distinguished plate. Mr. Detwiller's technique produces almost the effect of watercolor on the copper plate.

*E. H. W. '28.*

### ART MUSEUM GIFT

The College Art Museum has received a valuable addition to its collections in a gift of slides, photographs and books, made by Miss H. F. Mayo, a student in the Wellesley Music Department in 1890.

These reproductions came to Miss Mayo as a bequest from the late Fraulein Antonie Stolle.

---

Bachelors are providential beings: God created them for the consolation of widows and the hope of maids.

*—De Finod.*

## FROSH APPRAISE THEMSELVES; STATISTICS NOT DETRIMENTAL

Would you know how Wellesley freshmen spend their time? Sociology 311 has obtained some most interesting answers from questionnaires which it sent to the freshmen. 'Tis said that Wellesley girls sleep little, but this does not hold with freshmen. We find them following the instructions of the Hygiene Department, 62% of them sleeping between eight and nine hours a night. Only one student reported less than six hours a night, and at the other extreme we have 17% sleeping over nine hours.

1931 does not waste much time eating, 49% of the class devoting between one and one and a half hours a day to it, or about twenty-five minutes per meal. We suspect 17% of the class of being library fiends already as we find them spending only between one-half hour and an hour at meals, showing their desire to rush back to work; or perhaps we can explain it by their love of amusement, as 30% of the class spend over 3 hours a day on what we termed "Other amusements." We didn't define the term, but leave you with this suggestion: most of the time reported in this column was between 6.00 P. M. and midnight.

Are our freshmen studious? According to our results they certainly are not lazy. We find 63% of the class spending over four hours a day studying, the 63% being divided about equally, so that 21% study between four and five hours a day, 21%between five and six hours, and 21% over six hours a day. They may study, but 62% of the class does no outside reading at all. We wonder if this is the same 63% who work so diligently. As to other figures on reading, we have more students doing between ½ hour and one hour's reading than any other time, 16% of the class reporting this. About 3% of the class devotes over two hours a day to outside reading.

If our freshmen are as quiet as they report themselves, house mothers must bless them and "vill" juniors delight in them. 8% report no talking at all, 8% less than one-half hour, while only 18% of the class talk over two hours a day. We marvel!

Let me warn you not to take these results too seriously. Thanks to the response of the freshmen, we had a large number of returns, however, and the figures above are taken from a good sized sample selected at random. Just how accurate are the returns is a question yet unsolved. We hear that one freshman house held a mass meeting, bringing the questionnaires and filling them out, each girl being most careful to get in a twenty-four hour day.

There were of course some returns we could not use at all, such as one report from a girl who spent twelve hours studying in one afternoon. Her day included about thirty-six hours. There were other returns which bothered us considerably. For instance we found one girl who slept only two hours and spent fifteen minutes a day eating. Was this an unusual case, was it just carelessness or was it an attempt at being funny? You see the difficulties involved in editing and tabulating our returns. You may interpret the results accordingly.

*A Member of Sociology 311.*

### READY-MADE LEARNING

We quote the following from the *New Student:*

"'Civilizing factories' with such men as Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Will Durant, Lothrop Stoddard, and Will Rogers as teachers, are suggested by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes for students who want the 'college stamp,' but not education. Dr. Barnes thinks classes of three or four thousand could be taught at one time, leaving the seekers after knowledge free from interference. Football nulsances and 'bigger and better stadia' would likewise be eliminated from the universities and confined to the factories."


Wear it to Classes! A Sudden call for Town—wear it still!

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It has dash! It's mighty easy to wear! And it's up to the minute! The coat is tailored—smart ⅞th's length—of a neutral color to top other frocks; the sweater frock has pleated Kashmir skirt; knitted sweater top smartly striped and interwoven with metal threads. For Misses, 25.00

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AT WELLESLEY INN

*"When dreary without 'Tis cheery within"*

# WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

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### A SUGGESTION

"A knowledge of stenography is not absolutely essential for obtaining a position, but it is often a great advantage in getting a start." The value of training in shorthand and typewriting as the "magic key" which opens to women the door of business has been so stressed—and very recently in the lecture on opportunities in a Publishing House—that we feel that it should be recognized by the college. There are many girls, we believe, who would be glad to take a course in stenography here, if one were offered. Otherwise, they have to devote some months after graduation to its study; to take the course which in college would save both time and money, even if an additional fee were charged to cover expenses.

The objection may immediately be raised that Wellesley is a Liberal Arts college and is not intended to give a business training. On the other hand, it supposedly turns us out equipped to meet life, and it does not adequately do so if we are handicapped in getting a position without further study. The course need not be offered an an actual part of an Arts curriculum; no credit need be given. It would simply be a matter of convenience to those of us intending to enter business and, from the college standpoint, an asset in educating us to be useful. Though the main object of the college may be to imbue us with "general culture," a little practical knowledge on the side might not come amiss.

### THOMAS HARDY

Last week Thomas Hardy died. He was a great poet and a great novelist, a man who managed to create of the very particular the symbol and essence of the universal. To many his clear unflinching consistency, and pessimism, if you will, constituted the sole honest and intellectual unsentimentalized view of life, a view which created no orderly and sympathetic system, no ways of escape to avoid a world which seemed horrible without them. Thomas Hardy's poetry is not easy to read, but it is permeated with a deep sincerity. His novels are not pretty, but they seem to strike deep into life. His death will be a cause not so much for sadness as for reconsideration of his greatness and his significance in a world which too often ignores its great men, when it recognizes them, until death stirs up a flurry of interest.

Hardy is to be buried in Westminster Abbey. In doing so the English people are not so much honoring Hardy as honoring themselves. Indeed it almost seems that a man who cared so little what the world thought and who cared so much for the country he made famous in his writing should have been buried in his beloved Wessex.

### HUMOR

We went to a movie last Friday night. We went expecting to see something quite extraordinary and we saw it. We did not expect to be particularly amused and we weren't. In fact, we went with quite a different spirit from that in which we squeeze over to Wellesley Hills every so often with a crowd of girls who always have the same idea the night we have it. Unfortunately, at least so it seems to us, the Wellesley Hills spirit seemed to prevail at the showing of *Potemkin*. Movies are meant to amuse. Looking for amusement, numerous persons found it and gave expression to it in unrepressed giggles. Good manners might have prompted different conduct, but it would not have affected the attitude expressed in the laughter, an attitude insensitive, superficial, and puerile. It is obvious that the ridiculous is closely allied to the horrible. But the sense of humor displayed that night is of the type that sees the highest wit in a man's slipping on a banana peel. Yes, we observed that the dead sailor breathed and noticed that the baby carriage didn't tip over.

### PROGRESS

Somebody told us that an editorial in a news of 1908 expressed the following views: It was well known and accepted that Wellesley College was founded and maintained on spiritual and intellectual principles, but it did seem that some attention might be paid to the social life of the college which was of some importance, and in particular it seemed that Barnswallows deserved and needed support. That editorial had a tremendous effect. In twenty years it has entirely changed the superficial if not the fundamental character of the college. Our instructors, speakers, counsellors and critics urge us to take some slight time from the fulfilling of our social obligations to consider the intellectual and spiritual aspects of college. Quite an effect for one editorial. At any rate it shows what a good idea can do and also how far we have advanced in twenty years—or have we?


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## *Free Press Column*

*All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.*

*The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.*

*Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.*

### TOO MODERN?

*To the Wellesley College News:*

A friend remarked the other day, "How naively these Wellesley girls take possession of the place when they enter a tea-room!" On consideration, that remark describes rather well the attitude of many college girls to their vicinity. Witness the air of proprietorship with which the more broadminded of us make ourselves comfortable in the hazy realm of "The Dragon." Again note the delightfully naive manner in which we disregard all those who live with us and light our cigarettes in the sanctity of our *own* rooms.

On second thought, I believe it can not be the feeling of proprietorship which governs us. If we really owned the tea-rooms, we might be more careful of where we put our feet and how long we filled up the room. If we really owned the College, we might be more considerate of the treatment we give its equipment and its name. Or are we too "modern" and "broadminded" to restrain our free spirits by common sense restrictions?

1928.

### THERE ARE DAILY NEWSPAPERS

*To the Wellesley College News:*

Would it be possible to have a list of the Boston plays posted each week in the Ad building? With all due credit to the NEWS, it *is* rather difficult to try to arrange a Saturday afternoon in Boston. One has one's bimonthly meeting with one's former best friend on campus, theatre plans are made; neither knows what's playing except what she's seen and everyone else asked has seen only the same thing; follows the procedure of going home, hunting up NEWS, telephoning friend, discovering that NEWS was an old copy,—you finally decide to go to town and take a chance. Anyway the NEWS doesn't include movies and we would like to know the Metropolitan and the Tremont features, at least. Wouldn't it be much simpler to post a list?

'30.

## COLLEGE GOVERNMENT

### Honor

Inevitably when there is assembled a group of students who are interested in Student Government, discussion will soon turn to the feasibility of the Honor system in colleges and universities. At the Congress of the National Student Federation in December the interest in the Honor System was so widespread that an extra discussion group was formed to consider it. Why are people so interested in discussing this system? The answer is to be found, perhaps, in two facts: first, that thinking students want to believe that the good government of a community can depend upon the honor of the individuals in that community; second, that thinking students cannot overlook the evidence of considerable difficulty in carrying out this ideal form of social government.

That the Honor System was desirable was the majority opinion in the discussion at the Federation Congress, but some of the difficulties of establishing it and effectively carrying it out were generally admitted. Very vehemently some of the delegates expressed their belief that the Honor System could be effective in a college where traditions were numerous and which did not have a very large enrollment. Most of these delegates favored the Honor System which requests each individual to report the misdemeanors of another.

In the light of this we of Wellesley might take a look at ourselves. We are a college that has a comparatively small enrollment, and we are rich in tradition. As individuals we believe ourselves above reproach, and yet we seem to fail to connect our individuality with our responsibility to the social group in which we live. For some reason a good many of us overlook the fact that a form of the Honor System is in practice in Wellesley, and therefore each of us has the responsibility of being honorable not only to herself but also to the college group. Observance of the Seven-Thirty rule and the Smoking rule certainly comes under our Honor System.

### The Senate

At its meeting on Thursday, January 12th, the Senate granted the request of the Orchestra to hold a concert and dance on the night of April 14th. It approved the election of Doris Martin, '30, to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of Beebe to fill the vacancy caused by a withdrawal from college.

The Senate expressed its approval of giving support to the tours planned by the C. I. E. for an American delegations of students to Europe this summer. The Committee formed to manage publicity and information for these tours is composed of Harriet Hardy, '28, Chairman, Priscilla Wentworth, '28, and Malcolm Carr, '30.

### C. I. E. FOUNDING, PURPOSES, AND ORGANIZATION EXPLAINED

Tuesday evening, January 10, Miss May Hermes, a graduate of the University of London and member of the C. I. E. Travel Commission, spoke about the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants.

The C. I. E. was founded after the World War in 1919 as an expression of the youth movements resulting after the War in the countries of Europe, South Africa, and North America. The Confederation aims to create ties of esteem and friendship among the students of the world; and to study the student problems. The movement was begun in France, and French is the official language of the C. I. E. The officers, however, are elected from any of the thirty member-nations; the meetings are held in various countries; last year the Confederation met in Rome; this year the meeting will be held in Paris.

The first problem of the C. I. E. was to care for the physical needs of the students. Buildings and other educational facilities had to be reprovided after the havoc of the War. Some means had to be developed to allay the bitter feeling between nations. It was impossible at that time for the French and German students to sit together for discussion. Now, though *Die Deutsche Studentschaft* is not a member of the Confederation, German students are sent to the Congress meetings in friendly collaboration.

The C. I. E. functions through Commissions: the Organization and Membership Commission works as its name indicates; the Academic Commission is busy with the academic problems of the students; the Cinema Graphic Commission promotes the distribution and compiles a "bibliography" of educational films; the Sports Commission was important for the first time last year when international games were held under its direction. The most important Commission is the Travel Commission. The headquarters of this group are in London, and its duties are to arrange European trips for students. In each country a native student conducts the party to the places which students have decided would most interest other students. The C. I. E. is sending an official delegation of sixty men and forty women in groups of about twelve. Five official delegates from the National Student Federation of America are to be sent this year.

The work of the C. I. E. does not claim to be a guarantee against all future war, but it does claim to be a means to international fellowship such as has never been known.

### TO ONE'S BROTHER AT HIS EXAM TIME

Just a word of consolation
At this joyful time of examination,
If you would gain emancipation
And save yourself from annihilation,
Shun drink and girls, yes, all flirtation;
Of the noxious weed take scanty ration,
For that will cause you palpitation
And ruin quite your circulation,
Not to mention your reputation!
If you receive an invitation,
View it not in hesitation—
Avoid at once the dire temptation.
*Never* cut a recitation.
Don't permit procrastination,
But do your work with determination.
Please refrain from osculation,
And other forms of dissipation,
Or you may meet with ruination.
For when the sage administration,
Does give your deeds consideration,
It convenes in agitation,
Frowns on you in consternation,
And you may find the culmination
Of its long, dread consultation
May mean for you but castigation.
So if it is your aspiration
To save yourself all condemnation,
And meet with naught but felicitation,
Act in accord with this oration
Word for word without alteration,
Nor a single slip, nor equivocation;
You'll find at the end congratulation,
But oh! how you'll need some consolation!

You'll soon be en route to the station
Bound for home, sweet destination,
And so, dear brother, in termination,
Of this foolish dissertation
Let me wish you a merry vacation!

* * * * * *

### SOPHOMORIFIC SYNCOPATIONS
or
**As the Older Generation might imagine it**

Moses is mythical as yet
He was just an alphabet
His commands then
You see
Don't mean nothin' to me
I've got
A lot
Of beliefs—"To Let."

Such useful information
We learn on application
To the latest scientific Botany
Knowledge not dreary
Practise or theory—
He loves me not———?
He loves me.

History's made in the present
Who wants to live in the past
Especially,
Since,
I've reformed.

Pocketbook empty.
Temptation draws nigh
Why *should* the demand
Exceed the supply?

* * * * * *

One
Trends Can
Modern Plainly
See
But
No
One
Knows
Just
What
They

Be.

* * * * * *

### TIMELY OBSERVATION

Question: How can you pose for a picture of "Before" and "After" at one and the same time?

Answer: Look gloomy, and exemplify "Before" midyears and "After" the Christmas holidays.

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Wellesley Hills

Evenings at 7:00

Mon., Wed., and Sat. afternoons at 2.30

*Fri. and Sat., Jan. 20 and 21*

Jackie Coogan in

**"THE BUGLE CALL"**

Pathe News — Comedy — Pathe Review

*Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs., Jan. 23,24, 25, and 26*

**"The Big Parade"**

with John Gilbert and Renee Adoree

Pathe News

Matinee—Children, 20 cents; Adults, 30c

Evening—All Sets 50c

*Fri. and Sat., Jan. 27 and 28*

BEBE DANIELS in

**"She's A Sheik"**

Comedy — Pathe News — Pathe Review



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## DRAMATIC PRESENTATION IN JAPAN LASTS OVER SIX HOURS

A Wellesley student who enjoyed a trip around the world last year describes the theatre as she saw it in Japan:

"The theatre was interesting in every way. Achitecturally the building was typically Japanese; structurally it embraced the most scientific building methods of both America and Europe. The stage was about three times the length of our ordinary ones and about twice as deep. Magnificent drop curtains were used, and during the seven hours performance we never saw the same one twice.

"The whole family including the tiniest babies attended the theatre. Most of the families brought their own supper as the performance was continuous from three thirty until ten with only short intermissions. Connected with the theatres there were stores of all sorts and also a Japanese restaurant where we were initiated into Japanese food and chop sticks.

"There were five plays each of a different type. The actors were all men, and in their efforts to speak like women they produced a very squeaky voice. The lighting effects, especially the twilight effect and the twinkling of the stars were the best we had ever seen. Music accompanied most of the plays, being regulated by the emotional effects which they wished to produce. The settings were beautiful and well-balanced, and to facilitate the change of scenes the revolving stage was used. Every one paid strict attention with the exception of the tiny tots who played about in the aisles or the long corridors or huge smoking rooms in the building. Only in the theatre do the Japanese allow their emotions to express themselves, and during the tragedy there was scarcely a dry eye to be found."

## The Theater

ARLINGTON—*A Night in Ireland.*
COLONIAL—*Ziegfeld Follies.*
COPLEY—*Take My Advice.*
HOLLIS—*Hidden.*
MAJESTIC—*The Spider.*
PLYMOUTH—*Her Cardboard Lover.*
REPERTORY—*Hedda Gabler.*
SHUBERT—*Greenwich Village Follies*
WILBUR—*Peggy-Ann.*

### HIDDEN

Suppressed desire is the rather worn-out theme of Hidden, a David Belasco production, playing at the Hollis Street Theater. The play is based on the self-analysis of an intellectual and neurotic woman. The fault lies in the fact, that the audience knows what is wrong with her too long before she or any of the others "catch on." Nothing is hidden.

The stage setting remains unchanged, and this is quite a mistake, for it is unsuitable to begin with. The room is stuffily decorated in the Victorian style.

Nick and Ellen Faring had been happily married for six years. Ellen's sister, Violet, lives with them. She is a nervous, excitable, and supposedly intelligent woman with some sort of complex for Nick, which makes her raise groundless suspicions as to Nick's faithfulness in Ellen's mind. She implores Ellen to leave him but only persuades her to do so by telling of imagined attentions paid to her. Ellen believes her little sister and leaves, with Nick absolutely in the dark as to the cause.

Violet returns to Nick, after having it out with herself, and explains. Her conscious self is horrified and ashamed of her unconscious self which had made her lie to Ellen. She wants to apologize to Nick, reconcile the two and leave them alone in the future. The plot is further complicated by Violet's momentary attraction for Nick, caused by his loneliness. Ellen learns of the consequences of this but returns to her husband. The situation is so strained that Violet commits suicide as the best solution.

The play, besides having such a worked-over motif, is too emotional and melodramatic. There is little relief throughout. However, the acting does much to redeem the play. Philip Merivale, as Nick Faring, gives an excellent interpretation of a difficult part. Mary Morris, as Ellen, gives a performance both graceful and credible. Her sanity offers much towards the balance needed for the part of Violet, played by Beth Merrill. Miss Merrill's part required an intensely emotional acting that reminded one of Jeanne Eagles' part in *Rain*. In fact the acting was more than creditably done and deserved better material.

*J. H.*

## CAMPUS CRITIC

### EDWIN MARKHAM

Where does poet end and personality begin? Or must the two be blended indistinguishably? Such questions Mr. Edwin Markham's reading raised in the speculative mind which refused to consider him severely as an author on the merit of certain famous poems of his, namely *The Man with the Hoe* and *Lincoln, the Man of the People*. The presence of Mr. Markham—white beard—sonorous voice—and droll streak of humor—forbids that. There is a vitality about the "veteran poet" which must assert itself. In his ideas about poetry, for instance. He is vigorous and emphatic in his belief that art should satisfy the spiritual and that poetry should be consecrated as an art, even to the exclusion of humor. "Where science stops, poetry begins." He gives the intellect to science, the emotions to the artists. We wondered if science would be willing to divorce itself from either, and place a chasm between head and heart.

Paradoxically, the poems Mr. Markham read were, for the most part, close to the earth and to the very things that mundane experience offers. Certainly *Child Heart* does not tower to the "realm of spiritual values." Nor does it need to. There is a lyric simplicity and intenseness in the emotional expression of fatherly love and concern, which is satisfying as it is. *Joy of the Morning*, inspired by reminiscence of days on a western ranch, came nearer to Mr. Markham's own definition of poetry. It soared—catching the lilt of a spirit exuberant and free. There was a fine sense of limitlessness in the swing of the outdoors. The same unrestraint lifted *Shepherd Bay and Neried*, although this poem had a more delicate touch and sylvan charm.

**Belittles Collegiate Intelligence**

Other selections, some of them Quatrains, belonged to the realm of verse rather than poetry, and it was a disappointment not to have more substantial and representative works in the reading. Two such powerful poems as *The Man with the Hoe* and *Lincoln, the Man of the People*, in virtue of which Mr. Markham has earned a wide reputation, make justifiable the expectation that the rest of his poems have more depth and meaning than those offered. Mr. Markham, no doubt, went on the assumption that a group of college girls who will mob a Zeigfeld show and yawn at a "deep" lecture would prefer entertainment of the lighter vein. That he felt impelled to "talk down to us" is probably an unconscious reflection on the lack of intellectual interest of which the American colleges are repeatedly accused. But unreasonably enough, the reaction here was that we had been cheated. We felt Mr. Markham had not considered us capable of more than a shallow appreciation. That we felt this way is in itself, however, evidence that the college is capable of more intelligent discrimination than it was given a chance to utilize at the reading.

*D. S. A.*

### ARTHUR H. RYDER

The most impressive feature of Mr. Ryder's organ recital on Monday evening was the spirit in which it was given. The program was chosen with an honest regard for the finest aspects of organ music. Mr. Ryder, himself, said that he played the things he loved. His choice was not made on the "loud follow solf piece" basis, nor with an ear to the more "showy" of the Bach and the César Franck compositions, but with an effort to present the more characteristic and "organesque" works of the great composers.

The opening *Ave Maria*, of the 16th century writer, Arcadelt, was the only composition not originally written for the organ; but as Mr. Ryder says, it is so surely a work of this type that it should have been inteded as such.

From the very first Mr. Ryder's outstanding genius for expressive registration was apparent. The Bach *Fantasia in G major* was especially notable in this respect. The balance between the organs was perfect, the crescendo pedalling admirably managed and the playing so smooth as to compel our appreciation.

It is difficult to classify the parts of this recital in the commonplace categories of good, bad and indifferent. To tell the truth and to call the whole excellent sounds uncritical and unappreciative, but there is no other way.

The Bach *Chorale Prelude*, "Wein wir in hochsten Nothen sein" is a continuous moving melody of remarkable inventiveness. It was played with the expressive power of spoken syllables.

"A French liturgical composition" by Vivet interpreting the thoughts of the 51st psalm was one of the most interesting and more modern. In the César Franck *Cantabile*, to quote Mr. Ryder, "pure faith incontestable 'sings and soars.'" While the Rheinberger *Aspiration* which closed the program was another expression of the same deep religious striving. The internal mumbling with the rush of wind in the pipes seemed nearer to actual feeling than anything we have known.

A mere handful of people composed the audience. One hates to admit how few students are musically eager enough to support as recognized a musician as Mr. Ryder with their enthusiasm.

*K. S. M., 1928.*

## *Out From Dreams and Theories*

### THE WOMAN MINISTER

The interest aroused by the visit to America of Miss Maude Royden, Associate Minister in Eccleston Guildhouse, London, England, calls up the question of women as ordained ministers. According to the census reports in 1910, there were 117,333 men in the ministry in America and 685 women; in 1920, 125,484 men and 1,787 women. About forty denominations receive women ministers. Among these are the Unitarian, Universalists, Congregationalists, Friends and Christian Scientists. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, women may be ordained and may preach, but they may not hold regular charters. The Friends have always stood for equality of the sexes and have a notable proportion of women as ministers. Generally, however, the woman minister is still a pioneer. Most of the women who are in the religious field are in administrative positions, such as secretaries and assistants, or in educational or social work.

### 1928!

Seniors are urged to report to Mrs. May of the Press Board, to have their photographs taken for the Personnel Bureau. It is especially desirable for all those who register that their photographs should be filed with their papers in the Personnel Bureau as early as possible. It is hoped that those students who do not register, will also leave a photograph with the Bureau for permanent filing.

*Alice I. Perry Wood,*
Director.

### VOCATIONAL NOTES

A former Wellesley student, Mrs. John T. Pratt, is the only woman alderman New York City has ever had.

Women in European countries play a part in public life fully as great as do American women, holding offices in the governing bodies of practically all these nations.

On November eighteenth, the first all-woman jury in the United States began functioning in Bayonne, N. J. The experiment proved highly successful.

According to Roger Babson, women in business today are not given such high salaries as men of the same ability because "a woman is not such a sound investment for her employer as a man." This is true, of course, because of her relative impermanence.

Miss Soumay Cheng, recently named president of the Shanghai Court by the Nationalist government, is the first woman lawyer in China. She received the Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Paris.

### WOMEN IN BUSINESS MAY FIND COLLEGE EDUCATION HELPFUL

Is she worth it? Is a college education for women worth the cost to the community? That is a question frequently raised at present; the value of education in business is often doubted. Miss Louise Moore, '08, Employment Service Manager of the Duchess Manufacturing Company, discussed the problem of the college woman in Industrial concerns, in Founders Hall, Friday, January 13.

Miss Moore gave a brief outline of the classes of Industry. Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, banking, mercantile business, service, advertising—these are the main divisions. Within each business there are sub-divisions of labor; the buyers, operators, clerical workers and managers. Two tendencies are strong; one toward small business, the other toward large accumulation of capital. Most people in business are employees, and the fields for women are rather narrow at present.

Business is a man's world. At a convention when the question of a college education for women was raised a man replied, "If she's pretty it's unnecessary, if she's not, it's inadequate." One of the most serious difficulties women have to meet is this prejudice of employers. Statistics show that a man has one chance in 70 to rise to an executive position; a woman one in 170.

The attitude of employers is based on real claims as well as prejudice. Some believe that women cannot fill high executive positions, that they cannot drive themselves or others to the utmost. The danger of marriage is always present. The restlessness of college women, their inability to work at routine, their lack of business training, and their snobbishness incur the disfavor of many employers. Because of their lack of training and their inability to make the casual contacts possible to men, their usefulness is limited.

The uncertainty of business, the steady hard work may deter some women; but for those who enter the business world some college training is useful. Economics, Public Speaking, Accounting and English Composition are necessary; any training in clear and logical thinking, any thing "which opens windows" is helpful. Specialized courses later are excellent.

Personal qualities are important; a development of one's own routine, persistence and accuracy, an ability to learn from experience, a sense of values, and the ability to work with everyone. These may be learned in college, for, whether or not a college education is unnecessary, it should never be inadequate.

### CREATOR OF "TESS" TO REST UNDER TABLET IN THE ABBEY

Thomas Hardy will be buried in Westminster Abbey, it has been announced. The body will be cremated at Working, Surrey, and burial will take place in the national shrine.

Cremation and interment of the ashes under a tablet will be in accordance with the policy the Abbey authorities plan to follow henceforth, due to limitations of space. The novelist is known to have expressed a wish to be buried in the little Dorset village of Stinsford the "Melstock" of his Wessex books where his father and mother lie, but Mrs. Hardy decided to defer to the national sentiment favoring an Abbey ceremony, conveyed to her by Dean Foxley Norris.

A tribute by King George to the sense of "loss shared by all of his countrymen, in whose literature his name will live permanently," headed the condolences in which all the leading English writers figured that poured in to day to the little town of Dorchester where the townspeople are mourning.

*The New York Herald Tribune.*

### FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

Jackie Coogan with a haircut will be a sensation. My! how these children *will* grow. Jackie, whom most of us remember as a lovable little chap playing with Charlie Chaplin appears in the frontier picture *The Bugle Call* as the boy bugler of the Post. The film is at the Playhouse tonight, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 20-21.

For four days beginning Monday, Jan. 23, the greatest of war pictures, *The Big Parade* will be showing in Wellesley Hills. There has been much criticism of the flood of war pictures, but those who have seen *The Big Parade*, who have been thrown into the muck, the stench, the horror, the confusion of the actual "front lines" by a superbly filmed and acted production, agree that here is a most cogent anti-war propaganda. The plot is simple, nothing unusual, but it has no need to be. In the tremendous but terrible pageant of war the elements that make drama are laid bare.

An antidote to the intensity of *The Big Parade* is the picture for Friday and Saturday, Jan. 27-28; Bebe Daniels in *She's a Shiek*. An interesting actress, herself, Bebe Daniels appears in a plot with a surprise climax. But it would be too bad to spoil it!

### COLLEGE NOTES

Mademoiselle Mespoulet spoke at the Boston Women's City Club last week. Her subject was French poetry.

Harriet Schell met with an accident while riding last Saturday afternoon, and was taken to the Infirmary.

College Government held a tea at Phi Sigma on January 10, and Christian Association followed suit at Agora on January 12.

The P. S. S. (Pomeroy Sewing Society) which has enlivened those dull moments before the program begins by plying the needle in the public eye, also work diligently at the dormitory and report amazing progress.

Bernard Shaw was discussed once more—by the Freshman-Sophomore Literary Club this time. The meeting took place January 14.


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## WORK AND PLAY FOR PENT UP CITY CHILDREN IN THE SUMMER

(Note written by a Wellesley girl who taught in a D. V. B. S. last summer.)
July 5, 1927.

9:15 A. M. A group of eager eyed children gathers on the sidewalk and about the steps of Plymouth Institute in Brooklyn, New York. The sun is shining almost too brightly and the air is sultry. Several little girls sit on the steps with dolls held carefully across their bare knees; the older girls stand in small groups and talk earnestly and excitedly to one another; some of the boys slide gleefully down the iron railing of the fire escape while others play ball on the sidewalk. There is an atmosphere of contented expectancy pervading the scene, and the passersby forget the children's poverty stricken appearance in marvelling at the brightness of their eyes.

9:30 A. M. The doors of the Institute open. A cheery "Good morning, children!" greets the upturned faces and is answered by fifty smiles. Strains of martial music come from within, and quickly, quietly and happily the children file into the big gymnasium where four teachers are ready to work and play with them for two hours. Brief opening exercises have a quieting effect after the strenuous outdoor activity and the long wait in the hot sun.

9:45 A. M. Led by one of the teachers, the children sing the songs they know and love best, and learn new ones, both hymns and "fun-songs" which they will soon come to know and love. The spacious gymnasium is filled with the sound of their voices, some clear and sweet, some hoarse and a little off key, but all joyously enthusiastic.

10:05 A. M. There is no chance to become fidgety and wiggly. For ten minutes they work off excess energy in vigorous play and exercise.

10:15 A. M. The story period! Bright eyes become brighter as the heroic adventures of the boy David in his conflict with Goliath are vividly described. Each boy secretly vows to become a David; each girl wishes she were a boy.

10:30 A. M. And now comes the climax of the whole morning. For one hour each child has the opportunity to express himself individually, to enjoy personal contact with the teachers, and to use his hands creatively. Sewing, weaving, painting, drawing, cutting for the girls; shopwork for the boys. Each mind is blissfully, intensely preoccupied in its own special task.

11.30 A. M. A gay march is played; smiling contentedly, the children shake hands with their teachers and file out into the hot street. What matter heat and the endless, boring summer days? Daily Vacation Bible School has begun!

*A. W. W.* (for the Service Fund)

## FRENCH ART CRITICS LECTURE TO U. S. STUDENTS IN PARIS

"An interesting Franco-American educational movement was launched this week in Paris by a number of leading French art critics and savants who will give lectures in English to American students on the general history of art, and promenade talks dealing with the antiquities and notable monuments and sights of Paris. They also propose visits to many places in France where the practical application of architecture and the industrial arts may be observed.

"These courses were created primarily through an arrangement for the benefit of the students of New York University, upon the initiative of General Charles H. Sherrill, and are now open to a wider public. Many well-known persons in the American colony here and in Parisian society are taking advantage of this innovation to visit the Louvre, where a resident is less prone to go than the transient visitor, simply because its great treasures are always within reach.

"A number of Parisians prominent in social circles are also taking this opportunity to refresh their acquaintance with the English language as well as the masterpieces of all epochs, for the Louvre contains in its immense galleries the greatest collection in existence under one roof of paintings, statuary, applied and industrial arts, the fruits of archaeological research and reproductions of all periods.

"The inaugural lecture was given by M. Salomon Reinach, one of the world's most learned men and curator of the prehistoric museum at St. Germain. He has recently been much in the public eye because of his vehement partisanship on the authenticity of the archaeological finds at Glozel, which still flutters the academic dovecotes. Apparently nothing equals the rivalry found among the searchers for ancient inscriptions.

"Be that as it may, Professor Reinach's story of the growth of Paris drew an audience which included not only younger students but many well-known figures from the Franco-American fashionables.

"A noteworthy feature of this undertaking is the chance to learn how jewels, furniture and carpets are made, how architects work, how theatrical and household decoration is practiced, and how stained glass is made."

*The New York Times.*

## HARVARD WRITES HER HISTORY PAST AND PRESENT IN CHINA

"Harvard University is about to write herself down in history in a new fashion—or rather by the revival of an old fashion. She is to picture herself on china. Early next spring the first of the new sets of Harvard dinner plates, now being made for the university at the Wedgwood pottery in England, will arrive in this country. The plates are to be a reproduction of the famous blue and white Staffordshire ware of a century ago. Old-time borders of fruit and flowers surround views of the university, the stalwart brick buildings of the eighteenth century and the new dormitories of the twentieth.

"Harvard graduates, who have combined with the university in the first order of 3,500 dozens of these plates, will find within the quaint and beautiful frame of the old garlands a picturesque record of the past, but they will find recorded, too, the changing days of the present.

"President A. Lawrence Lowell originated the project for the dinner plates. About a year and a half ago President Lowell conceived the idea of having views of the university drawn and transferred to a set of china. He called to his aid Professor Kenneth J. Conant, a member of the Faculty of Architecture, who drew a series of twelve sketches of the university. Each plate in the dozen of the Harvard dinner plates will contain in its centre one of these views.

**Chance Gives Design**

"After the central views for the china had been decided upon, President Lowell began casting about for a suitable pattern for the border of the plates. Here it was that chance came to his assistance. Workmen, digging a trench behind University Hall for the new central heating plant of the university buildings, came upon broken pieces of old blue and white Staffordshire ware, which must have been thrown into what was then the back yard of University Hall while it served as College Commons from 1815 to 1849. After studying the pieces for some time, chance again came to his assistance in the shape of a whole plate, of the same series of which the pieces were a part. This was sent to him by the descendants of a member of the class of 1811 who, in his old age, confessed that in his freshman year he had stolen a pie from the Commons, plate and all!

"The enterprise is a symbol, rather, of that revived interest in its surroundings which seems to have taken possession of Harvard in the last few years. Perhaps behind it lies the consciousness that to write one's self down on china is one of the surest roads to immortality. For broken china lasts long after more important monuments have crumbled away. Archaeologists of today date the ruins of past ages by the potsherds they find among the rubble under its foundation stones. Who can tell whether, some thousands of years hence, the picture of a famous university may not be put together from fragments of blue and white Staffordshire ware dug up along the banks of the Charles?"

*New York Times.*

## ON AN ISLAND IN THE SEINE IS THE VALHALLA OF PET DOGS

"In the Seine, a little way west of Paris, where the river curves between wooded banks, giving glimpses of villages and pretty homes through the greenery, lies an island—L'Ile des Bêtes—dedicated to a special sentiment. On it, behind high triple gates, is the Cemetery of Dogs, where people may bury animal pets.

"A caretaker sits at the gate exhibiting an indifference that is profound. The only thing that bestirs him is the arrival of persons with boxes under their arms. He receives 30 francs (a little more than $1) for each plot taken for a year, besides occasional tips for keeping graves clear of weeds.

"In this animal cemetery innumerable paths twist about. The shade and the form of trees and boxwood bushes are such as to give the place an aspect of solemnity. In many cases photographs of departed pets are placed above elaborate marble tombstones. One huge tombstone bears the sculptured effigies of two dogs that belonged to a Russian Princess.

"Inscriptions on the monuments are in Russian, Japanese, Greek, German, Spanish, Italian, English. One large flat slab has a Japanese inscription.

"Many of the epitaphs tell an honest and simple story of years of comradeship and appreciation. What a background can be fancied for the following simple words:

"'To our good and faithful
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A companion during the war.'

"Other simple inscriptions tell of dogs that died while defending their masters. At the entrance to the cemetery looms the monument to Barrye, a St. Bernard that spent his life in the Alps, carrying at his throat a bottle of brandy for lost, exhausted mountain climbers. Forty men were saved by this dog."

*New York Times.*

## SENIORS!

When examinations are completely over and everyone is feeling happy and "big-hearted," each of you will be canvassed personally and confidentially. It has been the custom in years past for the Senior class to raise money for the Student Aid—known as the Senior Loan Fund. A perusal of the Bulletin of 1927 which will be put on the news shelf, will readily reveal the need of the use for this fund, especially since it is for our Senior year. This is to prepare you for the drive in anticipation of as much enthusiasm as 1928 has shown in other lines of activity.

*Theresa Rew,*
Chairman of Student Aid Fund for 1928

## REPORT OF DETROIT CONVENTION

Sunday evening, January 15, a meeting was held in Severance at which reports of the Detroit Convention were made. Helen Post '29 conducted the meeting. She spoke of the work which is being done by the Student Volunteer Movement, the organization under whose auspices the Convention was held. Harriet Hardy '28 described the setting of the conference. Katherine Hobbie '28 told of the accomplishments of missions in the past. Margaret Ward '29 discussed international relationships as brought out at the Convention. Dorothy Cole '30, Margot Krolik '29, and Elsa Piechtinger '28 gave resumés of some of the more outstanding speeches which were made at the convention.

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## CALENDAR

**Wednesday, January 18:** 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mrs. Curtis will lead.

4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Mental Hygiene Lecture by Dr. Martin. (Required for freshmen)

7:00 P. M. Washington House. Christian Association Meeting. Mrs. Charlotte H. Brown, Principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., will tell of her own experiences at the School.

**Thursday, January 19:** 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Grace Lee '28 will lead.

4:00 P. M. Room 124 Founders Hall. Academic Council.

**Friday, January 20:** 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Tufts will lead.

8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Tradition Night. Speaker, Miss Margaret B. Merrill '99. Alumnae-Faculty Play ("Man Who Married a Dumb Wife"). Open to all members of the college and alumnae. Doors open at 7.30.

**Saturday, January 21:** 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Amherst-Wellesley Glee Club Concert. Tickets at $1.00 may be secured from Katherine Hobbie. Manager, Severance Hall. Applications will be filled in the order received. Tickets will be mailed on request, or may be called for at El Table 10:30-12:30 A. M., January 19, 20, 21. Dancing will follow the concert.

**Sunday, January 22:** 11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Rev. Bernard C. Clausen, First Baptist Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

**Monday, January 23:** 8:15 A. M. (promptly) Billings Hall. Current Events. Professor Kendrick will give the review.

4:40 P. M. Room 124 Founders Hall. Miss Lillian A. Quinn, Director of the Joint Vocational Service for Social Workers and Public Health Nurses, New York City, will speak on "Social Work." (Committee on Vocational Information)

**Tuesday, January 24:** 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

2:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Mr. William Arms Fisher will read his paper on "What is Music" before the class in Musical Theory 206. An invitation is extended to all to attend.

4:40 P. M. Geology Lecture Room. Illustrated lecture by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University. Subject: Mountain Structures.

8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, will lecture on "Women in Industry." (Department of Economics and Sociology)

**Wednesday, January 25:** 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Waite will lead.

4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Required Freshman Hygiene Lecture by Professor Gamble.

7:00 P. M. Washington House. Christian Association Meeting. Miss Priscilla H. Fowle, Dean of Women at Newton Theological School, will speak.

**Note:** Exhibition of paintings and etchings by Mr. Detwiller of New York continues at Art Museum.

## ALUMNAE NOTES

### ENGAGED

'21 Christine Henshey to Mr. John Moss of Reading, Pa.

'22 Edith Octavia Tomkins to Mr. Herbert Fitz Randolph Jr. of Philadelphia, Pa.

### MARRIED

'23 Laura L. Withers to Mr. William Bray Coleman, Dec. 26, 1927. Address after February first: 14 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### DIED

ex-'85 Miss Helen Middlekauff, January 8, in Boston, Mass.

'92 Miss Helena M. Corey, January 3, in Alhambra, Cal.

ex-'93 Isabelle Barkley Bartlett, January 2, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'95 Mr. Arnold Livermore, husband of Lucy Heilig Livermore, January 10, in Chicago.

## WOMEN OF AMERICA BEAUTIFUL BUT THEY ARE NOT TOO VAIN

A "Member de l'Institute," Fortunat Strowsk, has made some comments on American women in an article in the Paris magazine, *Comedia*.

"If one must judge women from top to toe in respect to dress, American women are the most beautiful on earth. . . . . Today one must cross the Atlantic and go to one of the big women's universities there; on green lawns walk the young girls, books under their arms, and, like the goddesses of Fenelon, they hardly bend the flowers beneath their feet . . . .

"In France the face reflects the soul and the heart; the voice comes directly from the soul. In America, the face has not the same autonomy; it is quite content to carry out the beauty of the body. As to the voice, it has little spiritual content . . . .

"To the American woman, the man is only a belonging. She regards him neither as a god nor as a monster. She does not think of herself as predestined to such and such a marriage. She chooses her lover or her husband as she would an apartment or a profession, and although she does not change her mind so often as is commonly supposed she does, she knows that she can change it, and that reassures her . . . .

"They spend several years in the universities which are for them a paradise without the serpent. There are men other than the professors. Outside they find young men who admire them, who serve without recompense, and whom they treat without thanks. .

"They could easily become spoiled by so much attention and flattery, but, in general, they are neither too vain nor too egotistical. They are content to believe that their persons are of infinite worth; they make it their duty to develop them to perfection. It is their only duty."

## ACTIVE MEMBERS OF BARN

| | |
|---|---|
| Aarons, Matilda | House, Julia |
| Abbott, Alice | Johnson, Georgina |
| Addison, Agnes | Jordan, Louise |
| Alexander, E. | King, K. |
| Allen, Ruth | Kottcamp, Helen |
| Arthur, Barbara | Krolik, Margaret |
| Bailey, Jeanette | Lange, Louise |
| Bartel, Caroline | McCarty, M. |
| Bowman, Elizabeth | McLellan, Janet |
| Boyd, Virginia | Miller, Doris |
| Carr, Malcom | Mills, K. |
| Carrier, M. Jane | Murphy, Alice |
| Cast, Catherine | Neil, Louise |
| Chapman, Alma | Neilson, Sarah |
| Chapman, Virginia | Patterson, E. |
| Conway, Louise | Petit, Helen |
| Cook, Barbara | Pierce, Evelyn |
| Danforth, Molly | Pierce, Frances |
| Dare, Virginia | Poindexter, Jean |
| Dougless, Theodora | Reuss, Emmie |
| Dunham, Mary | Roth, Catherine |
| Everett, Barbara | Sargent, Doris |
| Farrar, Elizabeth | Sater, Katherine |
| Fogg, Mary Louise | Sawyer, Florence |
| Geschidt, Juliette | Shepherd, Susan |
| Given, Winifred | Sherrard, Anne |
| Glicksman, M. | Smith, Shirley |
| Goer, Frances | Steers, Helen |
| Goesht, Emily | Stephens, Ruth |
| Groff, L. | Strauss, Helen |
| Hansen, Betty | Thexton, Elizabeth |
| Haskins, Dorothy | Thomas, Sally |
| Heller, Muriel | Tower, E. |
| Heminway, Jane | Van Order, Edith |
| Holzman, Norma | Wickham, A. B. |
| Hopkins, Barbara | Wood, Dorothy |
| | Wood, Janet |

## GOOD-TEMPERED WOMAN ALWAYS WINS OUT, THINKS ENGLISHMAN

The woman who is happy, whose face is always attractive, whose children adore her and whose health is good—who is she?—the good tempered woman! According to G. de S. Wentworth-James in *The London Daily Mail*, that woman, however extravagant, unpunctual, untidy and inconsequential she may be, who, always and inevitably, displays a sweet disposition, unruffled by faults, her own or others, that woman possesses the greatest charm and in the long run comes out ahead. It is a discouraging but self-evident truth believes this English writer, that intrinsic worth availeth a woman nothing if she cannot present to the world at all times a smiling face. "Be mild tempered, sweet maid and let who will be clever."

### LOST

On January 5 between Room 221 and 207 Founders, a pair of fur-trimmed gloves. Finder please return to Thelma Wade, 8 Wood.


THE ORIOLE

Excellent food Good service Cheerful surroundings

Washington Street

Removal Sale

From Friday, January 20, to Tuesday, January 24

Entire Stock Reduced at Least 33⅓%

Many Items Below Cost

ELEANOR, Inc.

557 Washington Street

*On or about January 25, 1928 we will be located in our new store in the Wellesleyan Block, opposite Fraser's.*

affording fashion

Some girls dress with apologies to their pocketbooks—and to Fashion. Others, for some mysterious reason*, spend less but dress "like a million."

*(they're often seen shopping at Jordan's)

Jordan Marsh Company

TYPING SOLICITED

Work promptly and carefully done. Sadie J. Fair, 58 Curve St., Wellesley. Tel. Well. 0392-W.

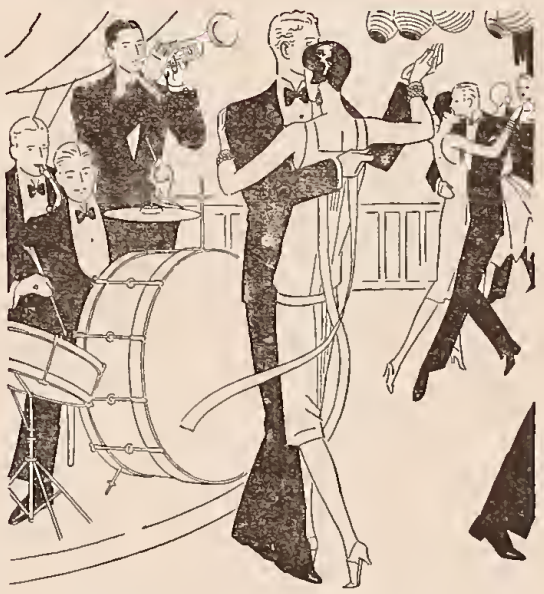
TAXI SERVICE Baggage Transfer
Tel. Wellesley 0109

PERKINS GARAGE

General Repairing and Washing

Storage with Delivery Service If Desired

Sumner W. Frost, Proprietor — 69 Central Street, Wellesley, Mass.



Hot trumpet—
Sock it!

THE saxophones moan. The trumpets trump. The cornets corn. And the fellow who plays the piano should have been an acrobat! That's the kind of an aggregation which gets real music out of dumb animals at a dance.

And real music makes even the best dancer thirsty. All right! Go over in the corner by the palm trees and quench your thirst with "Canada Dry." This ginger ale has a delightful flavor . . . tang to it . . . dryness . . . sparkle. It has a subtle gingery flavor because it is made from pure Jamaica ginger. It contains no capsicum (red pepper), and *nota bene* it blends well with other beverages.

"CANADA DRY"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

*"The Champagne of Ginger Ales"*

*Extract imported from Canada and bottled in the U. S. A. by Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. In Canada, J. J. McLaughlin Limited. Established 1890.*

*Look for the name "Canada Dry" on the bottle cap. That shows you know your groceries.*

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